



BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1959.

1959

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor T. P. DICKINSON, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

S. M. FORMAN

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. G. POPPLEWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

P. McPHUN, M.A.P.H.I.

G. FOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks :

C. H. CUTHBERT

Mrs. D. E. WILLIAMS

Medical Officer's Clerk : D. DADY

Rodent Control Officer : A. GRAVES

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
126, London Road,
Boston, Lincs.
Telephone : 3271.

To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Statistical Report on the health conditions of the Rural District during the year 1959.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for the District was 22,370 which is an increase of 170 over the previous year. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 91.

There were 297 live births during the year of which 9 were illegitimate. There is thus a fall of 75 in the number of births as compared with 1958 when there were 372. The Crude Birth Rate was 13.3 and that multiplied by the Comparability Factor as issued by the Registrar-General gives a Corrected Birth Rate of 13.2 as compared with that of 16.6 for 1958. The Crude Birth Rate is the lowest recorded in the past 15 years and is well below the figure for England and Wales which is 16.5. There were 5 Stillbirths during the year, less than half the number for 1958. The Stillbirth Rate was 16.6 as compared with 20.7 for England and Wales.

There were 206 deaths during 1959 as compared with 186 in the previous year, an increase of 20. Malignant disease accounted for 29 deaths representing 14% of all deaths. Of the 4 people dying from Lung Cancer all were males which follows the general pattern throughout the Country in that more males than females die from this particular type of cancer. The main cause of death in the Rural District is Heart and Associated Circulatory diseases accounting for nearly 50% of all deaths.

Motor accidents accounted for 7 deaths which, although 2 less than the previous year, is still too high.

Once again there were no deaths from Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis or the other commoner infectious diseases. There were 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Deaths due to Bronchitis numbered 14 ; to Pneumonia 9 and to Influenza 4.

Infectious diseases showed an overall increase in 1959 as compared with the previous year. The most significant disease was

Dysentery, there being 79 confirmed cases, the highest number ever recorded. The total number of families concerned and investigated was 53 involving 248 persons. The investigation and follow-up of all these cases involved a considerable amount of time and effort by the Public Health Inspectors. In spite of the utmost co-operation between the Health Services the control of Dysentery remains a most intractable problem. The mild nature of the disease leads to many infections never being treated or notified and in consequence to the presence of many unknown excretors in the population. Only the most scrupulous standards of personal hygiene coupled with the provision of adequate sanitary facilities in homes and schools can prevent its dissemination.

Notifications of Measles showed an increase over the previous year. There were 395 cases during the year which was regarded throughout the country as a " Measles year " following the characteristic 2 year pattern so typical in this disease.

There were 7 cases of Food Poisoning, 2 family outbreaks accounting for 5 cases and the remaining 2 being sporadic cases. In one family Salmonella Schwarzengrund was isolated from all three members affected whilst Salmonella Typhimurium was responsible for the other family of two. In spite of investigation no specific foodstuff was found to be responsible.

There were a surprising number of cases of Erysipelas notified, 14 cases occurring during the year as compared with 3 in 1958.

With regard to Tuberculosis 8 new cases were notified during 1959. 6 notified cases were also transferred into the District and this accounts for the apparent increase in the number on the register at the end of the year.

It is pleasing to note that there were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified in the Rural District. There was also a marked decline in the number notified in the country as a whole, 1959 being the best year in this respect since 1947. An increasing number of persons were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis and this was particularly marked in the early part of the year amongst adolescents though this impetus fell noticeably towards the end of 1959. There was an increasing demand that persons up to 40 should be included in the scheme and there are indications that the scheme is likely to be extended to include these age groups. Later in the Report will be found tables indicating the response to immunisation in the Rural District and I am indebted to Dr. Fielding, County Medical Officer of Health, for supplying these figures.

The laying of sewers in Kirton and Frampton and the extension of the sewage works at Frampton proceeded satisfactorily during the year even though difficulties were encountered by the engineers. It is

more than likely that further difficulties will arise once the house connections commence owing to the layout of some of the properties, and it is anticipated that a good deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time will be taken up with this work when it starts due to the technical nature of the difficulties involved.

The disposal of cesspool contents at a new site in Wyberton West Road was started early in the year but this soon gave rise to complaints in the neighbourhood. The trouble appeared to be mainly due to faulty house drains and low ventilating pipes along the length of the sewer, and although every attempt was made to abate the nuisance it persisted to some extent at various times and eventually led to complaints from the Borough of Boston. Alternative arrangements for disposal within the Rural District would not be without difficulties and would likely prove to be costly.

The refuse collection, sanitary pail emptying, cesspool emptying and salvage services continued with their usual efficiency and more details of each service is given later in the Report. There are few complaints from the public regarding these services but few people, I am sure, realise that the high standards appertaining to the Rural District of Boston are enjoyed by few other Rural Districts or even some Urban Districts with which I am familiar.

New legislation relating to Slaughterhouses came into force during the year and the Council reviewed all the slaughterhouses within the area. A great deal of work went into the preparation of the report submitted by the Council to the Ministry in November, 1959.

Meat inspection was again 100% during the year although in order to carry out this important service, it was necessary for the inspectors to work outside their normal working hours, during the evenings and at week-ends.

The work in relation to housing and the slum clearance programme continued during 1959 and work in connection with Improvement Grants also involved a large and increasing amount of the Public Health Inspectors' time. In each case the house must be inspected in detail and several visits may be necessary to see the owner and perhaps consult with builders and architects before the application is finally brought before and considered by the Council.

On the whole the health of the District continues to be satisfactory and the vital statistics compare favourably with those issued by the Registrar-General for England and Wales. The work of the Health Department continued unobtrusively but none the less efficiently during the year, and I wish to thank the staff for their help and assistance, particularly Mr. Popplewell, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his help in the preparation of this Report.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and also the Officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HIRD.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1960.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	84,398
Home Population (Registrar-General's Mid-year estimate for 1959)	22,370
Number of inhabited houses	7,318
Average number of persons per inhabited house ...	3.0
Average number of persons per acre ... ..	.26
Number of inhabited houses per acre ... ..	.09
Average number of persons per square mile	170
Estimated product of a penny rate	£570
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1959	£142,318

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the district have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	159	129	288
Illegitimate	5	4	9
Total Live Births	164	133	297
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)			13.3
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)			13.2
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			3.0%

Still Births

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...							16.6
					Male	Female	Total
Total Live and Still births					167	135	302

Infant Deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	...	5	4	9

Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.3
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	111.1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total	5	2	7

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	23.6
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	1	4

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	13.5
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Perinatal Mortality					Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week					6	3	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births					...	...	29.8

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil
Deaths	Male Female Total
All Causes	107 99 206
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	9.2
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted)	9.8

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 22,370 shows an increase over the figure for the previous year which was 22,200. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 91.

BIRTHS :

A total of 297 (164 male, 133 female) were registered in 1959. This gives a crude birth rate of 13.3 and an adjusted rate of 13.2, a decrease on the rates for 1958 which were 16.8 and 16.6. The figure for 1959 for the whole of England and Wales was 16.5. The number of illegitimate births was 9, a reduction of 5 from the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS :

There were 5 still births which is a reduction of 6 as compared with 1958. This gave a Still Birth Rate of 16.6 as compared with 28.7 the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 20.7.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths from this cause.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were 9 deaths occurring in infants under the age of 1 year. This was an increase of 4 over the previous year. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.3. The rate for England and Wales was 22.0.

Of the 9 deaths, 7 occurred within the first month of life.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Boston Rural District, 1945-1959.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1945	371	19.5	174	9.1	29.7	} 18.8	9.7	34.2
1946	398	19.7	213	10.6	47.7			
1947	408	19.9	202	9.9	41.7			
1948	361	18.6	179	9.2	27.7			
1949	329	16.3	200	9.9	24.3			
1950	363	17.9	229	11.3	27.5	} 17.7	10.6	21.1
1951	346	16.6	233	11.2	17.3			
1952	356	17.2	201	9.7	22.5			
1953	375	17.7	226	10.7	16.0			
1954	403	18.9	212	9.9	22.3			
1955	356	16.5	228	10.6	25.3	} 15.6	10.0	24.8
1956	329	15.0	224	10.2	30.4			
1957	366	16.6	252	11.4	24.6			
1958	372	16.8	186	8.4	13.4			
1959	297	13.3	206	9.2	30.3			

DEATHS :

There were 206 deaths in the Rural District after the deduction of those occurring in non-residents and the addition of deaths of residents which occurred outside the district. This was an increase of 20 over the previous year. The resulting crude death rate was 9.2 and the adjusted rate was 9.8. This compared favourably with the death rate for England and Wales which was 11.6 per 1,000 population. The main causes of death have already been mentioned earlier in the report.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1959.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	6
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
16.	Diabetes	2	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	21
18.	Coronary disease, angina	10	10
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	17	16
21.	Other circulatory disease	2	5
22.	Influenza	2	2
23.	Pneumonia	1	8
24.	Bronchitis	10	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	14
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	6	1
34.	All other accidents	—	1
35.	Suicide	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES		107	99

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Lincoln. Samples of ice cream and water have been regularly submitted for bacteriological examination.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :

These services are administered by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at the Cleansing Station, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

HOSPITALS :

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital, Boston—Orthopædic and Acute General.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital, Boston—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

Bargate Clinic and Physiotherapy Centre, Boston—Physiotherapy and Orthoptics.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47—REMOVAL
TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF
CARE AND ATTENTION :**

No action was taken by the Council under this Section.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.**

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified during the year, the numbers admitted to hospital, and the total number of deaths :—

Notifiable Diseases during the year, 1959.

Disease	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Acute Poliomyelitis :				
Non-Paralytic	1	Nil	1	Nil
Chicken Pox	206	206	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	79	79	1	Nil
Erysipelas	14	14	3	Nil
Food Poisoning	7	7	Nil	Nil
Measles	396	395	1	Nil
Pneumonia	9	9	3	1
Scabies	5	5	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	14	14	3	Nil
Whooping Cough	4	4	Nil	Nil

Dysentery was very prevalent during the year and 79 cases were notified. On the whole, the initial symptoms were fairly severe and the onset sudden though the course of the attack was generally short, lasting only a few days.

Chicken Pox was again quite prevalent with 206 cases. Measles cases were numerous as was to be expected following the very few cases reported the previous year.

There were a surprisingly large number of cases of Erysipelas reported, but there was no indication of a general rise throughout the country of this once very common disease.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 427 visits in connection with investigation and control of infectious diseases.

Infectious Diseases Notified 1950-1959.

Disease	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Chicken Pox	206	123	81	180	275	166	155	137	233	63
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	79	—	—	61	69	12	30	—	1	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	3	1	5	3	2	2	5	3	4
Food Poisoning	7	8	3	10	7	—	11	2	1	3
Malaria (contracted abroad)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	395	14	905	55	402	10	682	126	313	324
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	14	14	12	21	11	29	18	13	11
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	5
Non-Paralytic	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1
Scabies	5	7	—	—	1	3	2	3	4	6
Scarlet Fever	14	14	18	23	45	33	19	11	14	10
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	32	97	30	33	153	95	40	219	83

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

Table I

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	46	7	45	8	106
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year	4	—	4	—	8
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	4	—	2	—	6
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	5	—	4	—	9
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1959	49	7	47	8	111

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1950—1959

Table II

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1950	107	25	132	20	1	21	5	2	7
1951	101	23	124	25	9	34	5	1	6
1952	91	18	109	15	—	15	—	—	—
1953	93	10	103	22	5	27	5	1	6
1954	98	9	107	16	1	17	3	1	4
1955	97	10	107	11	3	14	—	—	—
1956	101	12	113	11	2	13	—	—	—
1957	98	12	110	8	2	10	1	—	1
1958	91	15	106	7	5	12	1	—	1
1959	96	15	111	14	—	14	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	6	—	—	2	—	—	—

TREATMENT OF SCABIES :

Facilities for the cleansing of persons requiring treatment are provided by the Holland County Council, the cost of such treatments in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the

District Council. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

During the year 5 cases of Scabies were notified in the District, and in each case treatment was provided at the Boston Cleansing Station.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA :

All immunisation work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council. Below are given details of the number of children immunised during the year :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	254
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	16
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	4
					—	274
Number of Booster Injections	...	...	...	...	...	375

The percentage of children immunised in relation to the child population at 31/12/1959 is as follows :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	20.1%
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	72.8%
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	91.3%

Immunisation against Diphtheria proceeded satisfactorily in 1959 and there was a substantial increase in the numbers of children immunised. The number of “ booster ” injections given was more than double the amount carried out in 1958. The percentage rate of all groups shown above increased during the year. Only a proportion of the children born in 1959 can complete the necessary injections by the end of December. The disappearance of this most dreaded disease in the past 20 years has been entirely due to widespread use of the vaccine and a high percentage of children in the country must be immunised to prevent outbreaks occurring.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :

Primary Vaccinations :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
						—	161
						—	

Re-vaccinations :

1 year	Nil
2-4 years	Nil
5-14 years	Nil
15 years and over	14

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The figures here again show an increase though the percentage figures are, on the whole, disappointing. This is the general trend throughout the country however and mothers are far more interested in protecting their children against Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :

The following shows the position of Poliomyelitis Vaccination at the 31st December, 1959.

Year of Birth.	No. Vaccinated	Percentage
	2 Injections	Rate
1933	107	31.3%
1934	116	35.3%
1935	125	34.9%
1936	133	38.8%
1937	112	32.4%
1938	132	40.3%
1939	146	40.9%
1940	170	49.8%
1941	170	48.9%
1942	206	57.8%
	3 Injections	
1943	173	48.4%
1944	217	58.0%
1945	205	55.2%
1946	251	63.0%
1947	273	67.3%
1948	238	65.9%
1949	250	75.9%
1950	251	69.1%
1951	243	70.2%
1952	262	73.5%
1953	269	71.7%
1954	258	64.0%
1955	248	69.6%
1956	250	75.9%
1957	235	64.2%

I am indebted to Dr. Fielding, County Medical Officer of Health, for providing these figures indicating the position of immunisation in the Rural District at the end of 1959.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Beardall, the Council's Water Engineer, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply.

Statistics.

Length of mains laid during the year ..	1159 yards
Total length of mains in use	372 miles
Domestic consumption of water	127,930,000 galls.
Average daily consumption per house ...	63.1 galls.
Estimated consumption per person per day	16.4 galls.
Number of domestic consumers	5649
Number of properties supplied by meter ...	1591

Particulars of number of dwellings supplied.

Parish.	Dwellings
Algarkirk	160
Amber Hill	131
Bicker	251
Benington	172
Brothertoft	130
Butterwick	184
Fishtoft	1000
Frampton	376
Freiston	365
Fosdyke	143
Harts Grounds and Pelhams Lands	32
Kirton	1019
Leverton	214
Old Leake	481
Sutterton	357
Swineshead	568
Wigtoft	163
Wrangle	436
Wyberton	880

The figure for Fishtoft parish includes 627 dwellings supplied by the Borough of Boston.

Water Analysis.

18 samples of water drawn from the mains at various points in the District were submitted by the Public Health Department for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. The results showed the water to be satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 required every Local Authority to submit to the Ministry within one year proposals for dealing with houses which appeared to the Authority to be unfit for habitation and houses which are or in the opinion of the Authority ought to be included in clearance areas.

With the staff available and the increased volume of other work which had fallen on the department, it was not possible to carry out a survey and accordingly a list of houses was prepared of those that were known to be unfit and those deemed to be unfit. The Council submitted proposals to the Ministry estimating that 200 houses would be demolished within a period of five years to expire at the end of 1960. The position on the 31st December, 1959 was as follows :

Unfit dwellings demolished since 1st January, 1956	110
Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders but not yet demolished	16
Dwellings subject to Closing Orders but not yet demolished	41
Dwellings subject to Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	75

Overcrowding.

No cases of overcrowding were notified.

Improvement Grants.

Inspections of property in connection with applications for improvement grants caused a considerable amount of work for both technical and administrative staff. Every property concerned was inspected and the owners were subsequently provided with a comprehensive list of works necessary.

Dwellings inspected—98.	“ Discretionary ”. “ Standard ”.	
Applications considered by Council ...	28	19
Grants approved by Council	17	18
Rejected by Council	11	1

Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications received	Nil
Certificates issued	Nil
Certificates cancelled	1
Certificates still in force	1

Summary of new dwellings completed during 1959.

Council Houses.	Butterwick	...	4
	Fishtoft	...	6
	Leverton	...	2
	Old Leake	...	2
	Wyberton	...	8
			—
			22
Private Enterprise Houses	...	...	54
			—
			76
			—

Inspection of dwelling houses.

Dwellings inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	26
(Public Health and Housing Acts)				
Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation				17
Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	9

Remedy of defects.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	10
Statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	Nil
Statutory notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 9	...	...	...	...	Nil

Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	4
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	5
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	...	...	...	...	3
Undertakings cancelled	...	...	...	...	3
Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	31
Demolition Orders revoked	...	...	...	...	1

Moveable Dwellings.

Moveable dwellings licensed	...	...	...	...	53
Caravans on Council's site	...	...	...	...	14

The Council's caravan site at Wyberton serves a useful purpose as temporary accommodation for caravan dwellers. The site is however on land intended for development for permanent houses. Part of the site has already been closed and it is anticipated the whole of the site will be closed as a caravan site in the near future.

There does appear to be a demand for a permanent caravan site in the area particularly for those people whose occupations require mobility. In addition there is a demand by persons who have a genuine preference for caravans.

With the possible closure of the Council's site it is hoped consideration will be given to providing a permanent site under the control of the Council, properly laid out and with the necessary modern amenities.

With the changing habits of society and in order to prevent the use of caravans getting out of hand the Minister of Housing and Local Government has set up a committee of investigation under Sir Arton Wilson to survey the whole position.

The unrestricted use of caravans as homes often in isolated sites and the environment in which they are used constitutes a risk to public health and reduces the measures designed to secure the well-being of the people.

It is felt that a much greater measure of control of sites is necessary and that minimum standards of fitness be laid down for caravans which must include a maximum permitted number of occupants allowed to reside in the caravan.

The privately owned site for 20 residential caravans, also at Wyberton, whilst providing accommodation for desirable residents has also been used during the year as the resting centre for itinerant traders which resulted in conditions on the site being reminiscent of a scrap dealer's yard and dog's paradise. As a result it was necessary to take firm action with the licensees to secure the removal of these undesirable residents and clean up the site. With the taking over of the site by a new joint licensee conditions greatly improved, although complaints were received of flooding and very bad underfoot conditions during wet weather. Negotiations are at present proceeding with a view to providing a hard permanent roadway up the centre of the site with suitable pathways off to each caravan.

DRAINAGE.

The laying of the main sewers in the parishes of Frampton and Kirton and the extension of the sewage disposal works at Frampton is proceeding satisfactorily. Difficulties are being experienced with the laying of the house laterals in the London Road area of Kirton due to a brick built surface water culvert which runs down either side of

the roadway. This has necessitated either raising or lowering the laterals. No doubt further difficulties will be experienced when the house connections are being made.

Connections to the Council's sewers in Wyberton and Fishtoft areas continue and there are now 523 properties in Wyberton and 573 in Fishtoft connected. There are still however 6 properties in Wyberton and 31 in Fishtoft on the line of the sewers which are not connected. All the owners of the properties on the line of the sewers which are not connected have been written to in an attempt to persuade them to carry out the connections but there appears to be a reluctance to do so for various reasons.

The problem of ensuring that properties connect to the public sewer is one which affects all local authorities and it does seem regrettable that large sums of money are spent to provide a modern sewage system and the local authorities then have to rely on the good sense of property owners to connect to the sewer on a voluntary basis. Perhaps future legislators will ensure provision is made for local authorities to require all properties to connect to the public sewer.

The lagoons at Butterwick and Kirton continue to serve a total of 102 dwellings. Complaints of nuisance have been received during the year and every effort has been made to control the smell and fly nuisance. It is hoped the lagoon at Kirton will be closed during 1960 when the sewers are completed.

The 15 sewage disposal plants on housing estates serve 661 dwellings and have given no nuisance. They are all serviced and desludged at regular intervals.

There are still about four thousand dwellings in the Council's District with cesspool type drainage and about fifteen hundred without any drainage systems.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

During the past year every effort has been made to maintain a weekly refuse collection service. This has been possible in the main built up areas and also on the North side of the District. Difficulties are experienced on the South side due mainly to the scattered properties which now require the service and the smaller carrying capacity of the vehicle which entails more frequent visits to the disposal point, thereby reducing the actual time spent on collection. The figures in the attached summary show the average periods between emptyings.

The service is carried out by four vehicles, two Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 cu. yds. Fore and Aft Tippers, one 10 cu. yds. Shelvoke and Drewry "Chelsea" Side Loader and a 15 year old 8/10 cu. yd. side loading Dennis vehicle. All the Shelvoke and Drewry vehicles are powered by diesel engines. The total number of men engaged on the refuse collection and disposal service is 15, one man is engaged full time on refuse tip work.

The collection and disposal of refuse is becoming increasingly more arduous and difficult due to the increase in refuse bulk as a result of the packaging of articles, etc.

The installation of oil, gas and electric heating also means that rubbish of an inflammable nature is not being burned, furthermore, the increasing use of closed stoves and "all night" burning fires has considerably reduced the cinder content of refuse. Whereas a few years ago, a 10 cu. yd. load of refuse would weigh on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, to-day a similar load would weigh probably less than 2 tons. This loose "bulky" type of refuse causes delay in collection as the vehicle has to be "trimmed" more frequently and, what is to my mind more important, the dangers on the refuse tip from fires and lack of consolidating material for the vehicles to run over could cause serious nuisance on the tip and damage to the vehicles. In spite of the fact that sleeper tracks are laid for the vehicles to run on, two incidents have recently occurred which fortunately resulted in only minor damage to the vehicles.

There were three serious outbreaks of fire at the Golden Cross tip Swineshead, Ropers Lane, Sutterton and Ralph's Lane, Frampton. At the two latter sites, the fire brigade was called to give assistance. One of the tips burned for over 2 weeks.

The refuse tip at Silt Pit Lane, Wyberton caused a serious nuisance at the beginning of the year. Every effort was made to abate and prevent the nuisance recurring and it was found necessary to pump out the water from the pit as it had turned septic. The Fire Brigade rendered valuable assistance in this work and approximately 700,000 gallons of water was pumped a distance of over 600 yards to a dyke on the outfall to the sea.

All the Council's refuse vehicles were diverted to dispose of all refuse at this tip and for a time the Borough of Boston assisted by disposing of quantities of refuse from the South side of Boston. The tip which was approximately 10 feet deep and .8 of an acre has already been covered by a 6 feet layer of refuse and over two thirds covered with a second layer. All refuse was covered with a layer of soil, the whole of the tip treated with a tip dressing weekly and during the hot weather every load of refuse was sprayed with either liquid or powder

insecticide. It is hoped that the whole of the pit will be covered with the second layer around June/July 1960 but in view of the bulky nature of the refuse which consists mainly of dirty paper, tins and vegetable waste the tip has sunk in some places by as much as 2 feet and it will probably be necessary to place a third layer over the whole area.

Refuse disposal is rapidly becoming a very serious problem, at the moment there is tipping area available in the northern part of the District to last for about 10 years, the position on the South side is more acute, only approximately 2/3 years tipping area being available. Gradually the low lying areas which are suitable for use as refuse tips are being filled in and it may be necessary to consider some form of mechanical refuse disposal in the not too distant future.

Consideration might be given to the possibility of negotiating with the appropriate Authority to tip alongside the river bank at a readily accessible point. This would serve a dual purpose as in addition to providing an outlet for the disposal of refuse, it could help in strengthening the river bank. The changing nature of the refuse and the lack of soil or other suitable consolidating materials in this highly productive agricultural area makes refuse disposal a difficult problem and it would be essential to concentrate disposal at one selected point only as mechanical means of handling and consolidation would be necessary.

The tonnage of refuse collected and disposed of is estimated at 4,000 tons, this figure is less than in previous years and is due entirely to the changing nature of the refuse to be handled.

Unauthorised tipping and sorting on the tips has fortunately not been as prevalent as in previous years. Every effort is made to help people who have refuse to dispose of provided they will request permission and arrange to deposit the materials at the proper tip when a member of the Department can be on hand to ensure that it is placed in a part of the tip which will cause no further handling or nuisance.

It will be noted that the cost per bin per collection during 1959 was exactly the same as for 1956, in spite of increased costs of materials and wages increases. This has been achieved by re-organisation and re-equipping the service, the introduction of modern type refuse vehicles and by the willing co-operation of the public cleansing employees who I feel are to be congratulated on carrying out an arduous, unpleasant and on occasions an offensive duty in a conscientious and courteous manner, often under difficult climatic conditions.

In view of the extremely small number of complaints received, and these are usually of a minor nature, it does appear that the general public appreciates the value of this service.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE SUMMARY.

Round No.	One	Two	Three	Four
Vehicle No.	JL 9912	JJL 727	LDO 55	MDO 664
Purchased	1945	1956	1957	1958
Capacity—cu. yds.	10	16/18	16/18	10.5
Engine Type	Petrol	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
Average miles per gall.	8	10½	10	13½
Average miles per week	205	150	135	201
No. of men in team	2	4	4	3
Refuse bins on round	1110	2228	2270	1626
Average bins per man per day	101	101	103	98
Density—bins per mile	5	15	17	7

Note : When a man can be spared from other duties, Round 3 is allowed a man additional to those shown in the team above.

	1959	1958	1957	1956
Estimated cost of Refuse Collection Service	£11,448	£10,560	£9,100	£8,600
Cost of emptying per bin	31/7	29/2	25/3	25/4
Cost per bin per collection	7¾d.	7d.	6½d.	7¾d.
Average period between emptyings	7—8 days	7 days	8 days	9 days

Total miles covered by Refuse vehicles during 1959 on Refuse and Salvage collection and also on tip control—40,738. Nearly 5,000 of this was on soil carting.

This compares with 36,625 miles for 1958, 36,640 miles for 1957 and 36,075 for 1956.

SANITARY PAIL EMPTYING.

Work continues on the conversion of pail closets to water closets at properties owned by the Council. The total converted at the end of the year was 320. With the passing of the House Purchase and

Housing Act, 1959, conversions were suspended in order that a full report could be made on the possibility of grant aid being obtained for Council house improvements. It is hoped the work will be resumed in the near future.

The service has been maintained at five day intervals throughout the year. Two vehicles, each with driver and one assistant, carried out the service.

It will be observed that as the number of pails falls the cost per collection tends to increase as vehicles still have the whole of the Council's area to cover.

Disposal of collections continues to be by composting with straw at points conveniently situated throughout the area.

PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY.

Round No.	One	Two		
Vehicle No.	CDO 472	FDO 870		
Purchased	1948	1953		
Capacity	700 galls.	700 galls.		
Engine Type	Petrol	Petrol		
Average miles per gall.	7	5½		
Average miles per 4 days	192	129		
No. of men in team ...	2	2		
No. of pails on round	694	754		
Average pails per man per day	87	94		
Density — Pails per mile	3½	6		
	1959	1958	1957	1956
Estimated cost of Pail Emptying Service	£3815	£4080	£4785	£4360
Cost of emptying per pail	52/6d.	49/4d.	54/0d.	44/6d.
Cost per pail per collection	9¾d.	9¼d.	10d.	8¾d.

Each round is completed in four days' collections. So in practice each dwelling served by a pail is visited by the Service five times in every four weeks.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

For the first three months of the year demands for the service were average. Afterwards demand fell and the service was operated by the use of one vehicle with the occasional assistance of the second vehicle till early December when demands again began to be heavy. No doubt this easy period was directly attributable to the remarkably long dry summer.

Disposal of cesspool contents at the Mount Bridge depot in Boston gave rise to complaints of nuisance from nearby residents. The Borough of Boston kindly offered alternative sites at Fishtoft Road and at Wyberton West Road. Negotiations took place with the owner of a piece of land at the Wyberton West Road and a suitable point for disposal into the main sewers was prepared and put into use in the early part of April when the use of the Mount Bridge point was discontinued.

Within a short time numerous complaints of serious nuisance of smell were received from people living near the new point. Every reasonable effort was made in an attempt to prevent the nuisance which appeared to be caused by the escape of sewer gas from faulty house drains and ventilating pipes.

As the complaints continued it was clear the Council would be required to make alternative arrangements for disposal within their own District. Steps are now being taken to make disposal possible within the Council's District.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE SUMMARY.

Vehicle No.	CJL 86	EJL 401	CDO 934
Purchased	1949	1952	1948
Capacity	600 galls.	600 galls.	600 galls.
Engine Type	Petrol	Petrol	Petrol
Average miles per gallon	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of men in team	2	2	Reserve vehicle
	1959	1958	1957
Premises given free service	1337	1462	1379
Chargeable emptyings	479	525	390
Vaults emptied—chargeable	33	37	33
Vehicle loads removed from cess-pools, vaults, etc.	2551	3085	2696
Vehicle loads removed from Housing Estate Sewage Plants	694	634	721

Estimated total expenditure of the Cesspool Emptying Service in 1959—£3,732.

Estimated income from chargeable work :

Private premises	599	}	£1171
Council Houses	160		
Housing plants	346		
Vaults	66		

Estimated net cost of the Service £2561

Total miles covered by the Cesspool Emptying Service vehicles during the year—32,016.

This compares with 42,097 for 1958 and 35,184 for 1957.

GENERAL.

All public cleansing vehicles are washed and greased by the drivers under the supervision of one of the Council's mechanics. This work is done weekly, at times which cause no interference with the respective services and which avoid more than two vehicles being serviced at one time.

A spare refuse vehicle is kept ready for use in case of a breakdown and a cesspool emptying vehicle is also held in reserve to take the place of any vehicle on either the cesspool service or the pail service.

SALVAGE.

Collection of materials suitable for salvage is by means of trailers drawn by the refuse collection vehicles. Two female workers do the sorting and operate the electric baling machine. The tonnage disposed of was down on the previous year by six tons and income fell by £265 largely because of the lower price being received for paper sacks and mixed waste paper.

Details of materials sold during 1959 are as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Cardboard	20	14	0	176	6	5
Paper Sacks	17	18	2	161	6	6
Mixed Waste Paper	185	19	3	1131	19	9
Woollens		1	0	9	4	2
Mixed Rags	2	17	0	45	12	0
Bagging	1	2	0	17	1	0
	228	12	1	1541	9	10

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Few routine inspections of food premises were made as the Inspectors were fully engaged on other duties.

The two premises referred to in last year's report were finally brought up to the required standard.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

With the coming into force on the 1st January, 1959 of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the future use of the seven slaughterhouses in the Council's District was reviewed.

Detailed inspections of all the slaughterhouses were made to ascertain whether they complied, or could be made to comply, with the standard laid down in the Regulations.

The Committee appointed to deal with this matter was directed to interview the licensees and other interested parties. After the inspections had been made and the meetings with the butchers and other bodies held, the Council submitted its report to the Minister in November, 1959.

Six of the licensees had intimated their willingness to bring their premises up to the standard required. The licensee of the remaining premises decided in view of his advanced age that the expense would be too great and he stated he intended to close the premises.

As the licences were due to expire on the 31st July, 1959, it was agreed that all seven licences be renewed for one year and the licensees were given to understand that renewal for a further year would follow which would bring them up to the appointed date the Council had suggested to the Minister for this area.

MEAT INSPECTION.

100% meat inspection was attained throughout the year but only at the expense of the inspectors being required to work outside normal hours. I feel the time is long overdue when the appropriate ministry should consider introducing legislation to amend the Meat Regulations of 1924 to give Local Authorities greater control over the hours of slaughter. The Public Health Inspectors have now been burdened with this permanent overtime for five years which seriously interferes with their leisure time.

The quality of the animals slaughtered in the district continues to be high as will be apparent from the relatively small amount of meat condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (as notified)	910	—	—	1693	3979	6582
Number Inspected	910	—	—	1693	3979	6582
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	3	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	174	—	—	31	736	941
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :	19.12%	—	—	1.83%	18.57%	14.33%
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	59	—	—	—	149	208
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.48%	—	—	—	3.74%	3.16%
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	11	—	—	—	—	11
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned—3 tons 14 cwts. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

OTHER FOODS.

The undermentioned foodstuffs, found to be unfit for human consumption, were suitably disposed of.

42 8 oz. tins Dessert Prunes.

24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tins Grapefruit Segments.

2,577 25 kg. Dutch Carrots.

1 4 lb. tin Danish Pork.

- 1 7 oz. tin Danish Pork.
- 1 4 lb. tin Brisket of Beef.
- 13 6 lb. tins Corned Beef.
- 1 3 lb. tin Ox Tongue.
- 4 2 lb. tins Ox Tongue.
- 124 7 oz. tins Pork Luncheon Meat.
- 1 11½ oz. tin Pork Luncheon Meat.

MILK.

Number of Distributors of milk registered	20
Number of Dealers licensed for the sale of Pasteurised or Sterilised Milk	20
Number of Dealers licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk	10

ICE CREAM.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream ...	1
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	62

29 samples of Ice Cream were sent to the Public Health laboratories at Lincoln for examination. They were placed in the provisional grades as shown below.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
7	10	12	—

The majority of the samples placed in grade 3 were delayed in transit during a very hot spell.

Two samples of Ice Lollies were classified as satisfactory.

FOOD POISONING.

There were 7 cases of Food Poisoning during 1959, 5 of the cases occurring in 2 families whilst the other 2 were isolated cases. The organisms responsible, *Salmonella Schwarzengrund* and *Salmonella Typhimurium*, are fairly common germs causing this disease. Although almost certainly food borne, investigation revealed no actual source of the infection.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one business only in the District which comes under this heading, a licensed Knacker's Yard where animal matter is processed.

A further complaint was lodged with the Public Health Department concerning the unpleasant smell from the premises. On investigation it was found that an attempt was being made to increase the output of the factory in order to catch up with arrears of work caused by the temporary closing of the factory for alterations. The consequent overloading of the plant had accounted for the emission of effluvia from the factory chimney and the unpleasant odour drifting towards neighbouring dwellings.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's Rodent Control Officer carried out surveys at 686 premises in connection with possible rodent infestation.

251 infestations of rats or mice were treated with poisoned bait and one by gas.

Following the cessation of grant aid towards rodent control expenditure the Council reviewed the scale of charges for the service. It was decided that the charges for business premises remain at 10/- per hour plus the cost of materials used and that private premises, until then treated free, be charged at 2/6d. per treatment plus cost of materials or 5/- plus cost of materials where livestock is kept.

INSECT PEST CONTROL.

A small number of insect pest infestations, particularly in pantries and food stores, were dealt with.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Complaints were received of smoke nuisance from a factory chimney. Observations were made over a period of several weeks and the complaints appeared to be justified. The Manager of the factory concerned was interviewed and certain suggestions for remedying the fault put to him. He appeared most anxious to prevent the nuisance and, so far as possible, to avoid its recurrence. No further complaints were received.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT, PETROLEUM SPIRIT MIXTURES AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the appointed Petroleum Officer for the Council's District.

A very considerable number of visits and inspections were made during the year relative to the replacement of obsolete petrol pumps and the re-wiring of premises and pumps to comply with the Home Office Model Code relative to flameproof pumps and electrical installations which was due to come into force on the 1st January, 1960.

In view of the large number of premises to be visited it was not possible to carry out a detailed inspection of all premises but all licensees were written to and a copy of the requirements regarding the electrical installations forwarded to them, advising them to comply by the date stated.

The East Midland Electricity Board has been kept informed of developments taking place at various premises and their co-operation has been fully appreciated.

Installations under licence at the end of the year were as follows :

Petroleum Spirit :	Less than 500 gallons	...	...	...	47
	500 to 1000 gallons	...	...	...	142
	More than 1000 gallons	...	...	...	23
Petroleum Spirit Mixtures	...	...	...	...	6
Carbide of Calcium :	Less than 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	...	...	...	2

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1959 for the Rural District of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.)

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	6	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	89	7	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
(1)	(2)	(3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

NIL OUTWORKERS

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL TO THOSE MENTIONED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Housing General	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	497
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	493
Sewage Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Provision of Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Control of Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Public Cleansing Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Meat Inspection	886
Petroleum Storage	180
National Assistance Act, 1948	—
Miscellaneous	14

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